

THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL.

Vol. IV

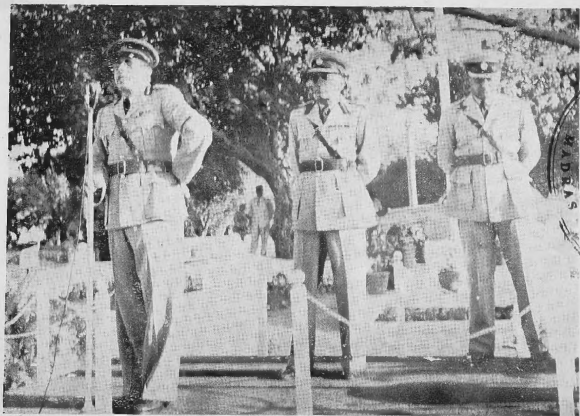
July 1953.

No. 3.

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EDITORIAL.

During the quarter more readers had contributed to the Journal. But, some of the contributions could not be published. The rejected contributions were praiseworthy efforts and would have been gladly published by Journals devoted to literary and political subjects. We had repeatedly stressed that our object is to foster knowledge and fresh ideas about departmental technique and organisation. We request our talented contributors to help us in this effort.



P. T. C. Passing-out Parade - March 1953 -
The Inspector - General of Police, addressing the cadets.

ADDRESS BY THE INSPECTOR - GENERAL OF POLICE.

The following is the address delivered by Sri T. G. Sanjevi, M.A., I.P., Inspector General of Police, Madras, at the passing out parade of the Sub-Inspector Cadets on 20-3-53 at Vellore:—

Mr. Balakrishna Menon, Principal, Cadets, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have reached the conclusion of another official year in the Police Training College. We have another batch of 150 Sub Inspectors trained and prepared to shoulder their responsibilities in the near future when they will be placed in charge of police stations. They have been given an intensive training, both on the parade ground and in the class rooms. As regards what has been done to train them on the parade ground, Ladies and Gentleman, you have witnessed an excellent performance just now. The turn-out of the* Cadets has been excellent and their performance was a step above their turn-out.

In the class rooms, in recent months, we have greatly intensified the special instruction in regard to two subjects which are of paramount importance in their training. The first is in regard to the efficiency they should attain as police officers, and the other is in regard to their public relations, i.e., how they should conduct themselves with the public, for whom they work and from whose revenues they are paid. We have laid considerable stress on this* aspect of their training and I am very hopeful that we shall achieve excellent results from this batch of young officers going out to their districts. In addition to this class work, we have had senior officers of the* Departments like Deputy Inspectors General and select District Superintendents of Police of experience to address the Cadets from time to time on these two important subjects. Again, in addition to this periodic insistence on what is required of their character and conduct, the Principal has spared no pains to instruct them in their day-to-day work on these very important subjects.

This passing-out parade is actually a presentation of the cadets, who have just completed their training, for my approval and your approbation. As members of the public, you have a right to know, you have a right to see, the men who will be placed in charge of important duties throughout this State in the next few months. I have no doubt, you will agree with the compliments I have paid to the parade that it has been an excellent show, reflecting great credit on the Principal, the Chief Drill Instructor and on the Cadets themselves.

Gentlemen, it is just possible that you may ask me a question now. You have had similar parades last year and the year before. As members of the public, you have a right to ask, "How did these cadets fare when they were placed in charge of stations and positions of responsibility? Did they respond adequately to those responsibilities? Did they carry out implicitly the instructions that were imparted to them at the College?". I am very happy to say that the great majority of the cadets who passed out from this College in the past two years have done satisfactorily. In truth, there have been instances of outstanding ability, efficiency and excellence of character displayed by a few of those young men, whose good work and excellence of character far surpassed their age and experience. No doubt we have had a few bad cases out of all that large number of Sub-Inspectors. The quick impact of local authority and power, unfortunately turned their heads. With all the instructions imparted here, with all the advice given by the Principal, his staff and the senior officers in the State, some unfortunate young men could not resist the temptation. In other words, they had not built up their character to the extent as to be able to resist successfully the temptation which local position and authority had placed in their hands. They had, I am very sorry to say, resorted to acts of high-handedness and misconduct which I must call, altogether gross. But, fortunately, those instances were only a few and in all those cases my senior officers have taken the deterrent action that such conduct called for.

I am not saying this as a threat to the 150 young men ranged up before me now. I am only giving this as an example of what is likely to happen if they are not fully guarded and what is likely to happen if they do not, every moment of their work in the first few years, keep themselves fully refreshed from hour to hour with the strong principles that have been inculcated in the College, and bear in mind strongly throughout, these salient principles, which guide correct action, build up character and obtain the esteem of the people for whom they work. I have no doubt the Cadets here will emulate the excellent example to which I referred to a little while ago of the outstanding young men, who beyond their age and experience had achieved results, worthy of many years of service and sound maturity.

One word of warning and caution to the young men collected here. You are all going to be in positions of responsibility, in the course of another 6 months. One thing you have got to learn definitely, and that is that the men who work under you, the men whose work is really the essence of police achievement- the head-constables and the constabulary, who will function under you in the stations- will look up to you for example and guidance in everything that they do. The moment you take charge of your station, your subordinates will study you and will want to react to you in the manner in which you conduct yourself. You should, by your example, guide them into proper and useful action for the community. If once you slip up, remember, that is going to hold you down in their eyes right through the time you continue to stay in that station. Your position, authority and moral quality would have been compromised completely and you would not be in a position to enforce the authority essential to carry out your duties to the satisfaction of the people and the authorities above you. I stress upon this advice again. It is your example that will be the guiding factor, in the work in your police station. You should start with a good example. continue it for some years, it will then crystallize into a factor of great importance in your character.

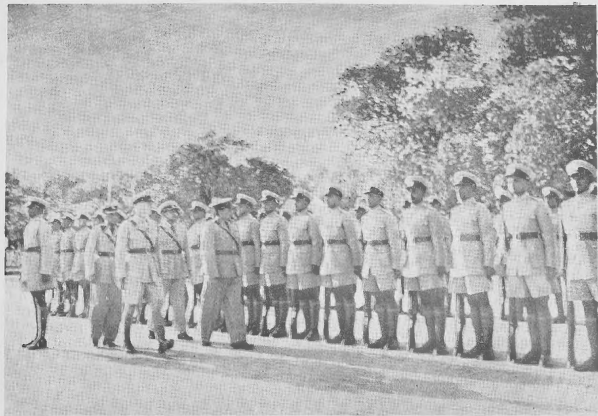
If you do that for some year, you can never get out of these good habits. The most trying and the most difficult period is that which faces you in the immediate future. I trust you will bear this clearly in your mind, take this advice and act on it implicitly.

Ladies and Gentleman, I am most grateful to you all for the honour you have done the Police Department, and the Police Training College in particular, by your presence here this evening. I am sure you will join me in wishing this batch of cadets all good luck and good fortune.

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P. T. C. Passing-out Parade - March 1953 -
The Inspector - General of Police, Madras inspecting the cadets on Parade.

(The third All India Athletic Games meet at Bangalore)

Enclosure No. 1.

New Delhi,
January, 3, 1953.

Prime Minister's MESSAGE.

I send my good wishes again to the All-India Sports Meeting of the Police Forces. Last month I had occasion to present colours to the Uttar Pradesh Police and I was glad to see their excellent discipline and bearing. I have gathered this impression also from visiting other parts of the country and seeing the Police Force functioning there.

The Police have to perform difficult and delicate duties which require not only discipline and integrity but also tact and good will. Owing to past memories, the public still sometimes distrusts the Police. But I am glad to find that this is giving place now to a better understanding of the functions of the Police and that there is more co-operation between them and the public. It is essential that this co-operation should grow, for only then can the public be served properly and the Police Force perform its functions adequately.

I hope the Police Forces in India will continue to build up this good reputation.

Enclosure No. II.

No. 49-1

Minister for Home Affairs,
New Delhi,
January 6, 1953.

MESSAGE.

I am very pleased to learn that members of the Police Force in India will be meeting again this year at their third All-India Police Athletic Meet. From Lucknow to Bangalore is a far cry, but our country is a vast one and these distant centres like our places of pilgrimage, not only indicate the size of the country and the varieties of its population, but also emphasise our over-all unity and the ties which bind us all together. In my message of last year I welcomed these Annual meets. They furnish a great opportunity to the members of the Force all over India to meet together and view with each other in maintaining physical fitness among officers and men of our Police Force. They also furnish an admirable opportunity for members of the Force to talk over common problems, to pool ideas and discuss solutions of common difficulties. I have stressed over and over again the imperative need of the closest co-operation and mutual confidence between the people and their Police Force. I have ventured to say sometimes that this confidence should extend even so far that every citizen of India, rich or poor, of high or low degree, should look upon a Policeman as his friend in need and should consider the Police Station as a place where he may go with confidence, whenever he is in distress or difficulty, for sympathy and timely advice and if need be, for rescue from likely offenders and disturbers of public peace. To me it is a matter of great gratification that good progress is being made in this direction, and I fervently pray that time may soon come when our hopes of such consummation may be fully fulfilled.

(Sd.) KAILAS NATH KATJU.



P. T. C. Passing - out Parade - March 1953
March past in close column.



P. T. C. Passing - out Parade - March 1953
March past in close column.

Copy of Letter No. Nil dated 8th March 1953 from the Commandant, Malabar Special Police, to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Sub: Third All India Police Athletic Meet at Bangalore -
Report on -

Ref: Chief Office Ro. No. 866/SR/52, dated 12-1-1953.

On performances in the Annual State Police Sports held at Vellore in November 1952, the Sports Committee preliminarily selected 30 athletes from various units of the State Police for the Third All India Police Athletic Meet at Bangalore.

2. These athletes were assembled on the 24th December at Madras where they were accommodated in the M. S. P. Camp at 'Aziz Bagh'. They were put on a special diet and trained daily at the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education under expert coaching from Mr. Ted Arnold, the well known American coach, whose free services were once again very kindly offered by the College. After watching the progress made for a fortnight, the following 22 athletes were finally selected for the State Police Team.

1. Subedar M. P. Vasudevan (M. S. P.) Team Captain (Hammer Throw)
2. Sergeant H. A. D'Lasselle (M. C. P.) Discus Throw & shot put
3. " L. P. D'Lasselle (M. C. P.) do
4. Sub Inspector Subramanián (Tiruchirappalli District) (Broad Jump and Hop, Step and Jump)
5. Jemadar Ivan Jacob (M. C. P.) (100, 200 and 400 metres and both relays)
6. Naik 541 Krishna Kurup (M. S. P.) (Hop Step and Jump)
7. Lance Naik 455 Gopalan (M. S. P.) (Decathlon, 110 metres Hurdles Javelin and 4 x 100 Relay)
8. Lance Naik 898 Balakrishna (M.S.P.) (400 metres Hurdles and 4 x 400 Relay)
Panicker

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 9. | Lance Naik 1418 Karuna- | (M. S. P.) | (1500, 5000 and 10,000 |
| | karan Nambiar | | metres) |
| 10. | Lance" 1515 Madhavan Nair | (M. S. P.) | (100 & 200 metres & |
| | | | 4 x 100 relay) |
| 11. | Constable 1427 Krishnan | (M. S. P.) | 400 metres Hurdles) |
| 12. | " 252 Alavi | (M. S. P.) | 110 metres Hurdles) |
| 13. | " 1575 Narayanan | (M. S. P.) | (Broad Jump) |
| 14. | " 1875 Appu | (M. S. P.) | (800 metres) |
| 15. | " 2192 Karunan | (M. S. P.) | (Marathon) |
| 16. | " 1721 Krishnan | (M. S. P.) | (High Jump) |
| | Nambiar | | |
| 17. | " 1337 Krishna- | (M. S. P.) | (Pole Vault) |
| | kutty Nair | | |
| 18. | " 154 Rayappan | (S. A. P.) | (1500 metres and Stepple |
| | | | Chase) |
| 19. | " 1867 Marimuthu | (Coimba- | (400 and 800 metres and |
| | | tore) | both Relays) |
| 20. | " 226 Alangaran | do | (5000 metres) |
| 21. | " 1727 Karuppannan | do | (4 x 400 Relay) |
| 22. | Lance Naik 1314 Shahul | (Rama- | (10,000-metres) |
| | Hameed | natha- | |
| | | puram) | |

3. The team left Madras by road on the forenoon of 14th January 1953 and reached Bangalore the same evening. They were accomodated in the Army Nissen huts on South Parade, which is about a mile from the Sri Jayachamarajendra Stadium where the Meet was held.

4. The following morning after a spell of limbering up on the stretch of Maidan adjacent to the Camp, the athletes had a look around the Stadium, where the fine cinder track was being given its finishing touches by squads of Mysore Police men on fatigue. After a rest, they assembled at the Stadium that afternoon to take part in the rehearsal of the March Past.

5. The Meet started at 1 O'Clock on the 16th afternoon with an impressive opening ceremony including a March Past of nearly 400 athletes from the 15 States of Bihar, Bhopal, Bombay, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Pepsu, Punjab, Sowerashtra, Travancore, Cochin, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Mysore State Police Band was in attendance and the Chief Justice of Mysore Sri P. Medappa who was the Chief guest presided. Declaring the meet open, Justice Medappa hoisted the All India Police Games and Athletics flag to the accompaniment of a Fanfare, the firing of Very lights, and the release of coloured balloons and pigeons, in the Olympic tradition. A senior athlete of the Mysore team took the Olympic oath on behalf of all athletes.

6. The programme, a copy of which is enclosed then commenced. A copy of the Official Souvenir of the Meet published by the Mysore State Police had already been submitted. The final results of the 22 events in the order in which they were completed, and the performance of our athletes in each event, described in detail, are given below :—

16th January 1953.

Hammer throw :

1. Baldev Singh (Punjab) 121' 9" (A new record the old being, 110' 4").
2. Bakshi Singh (Punjab) 118' approximately. (The exact distance was not ascertained but he also beat the old record by about 8 feet.)
3. Kafilas Chand (U. P.) 110' (approximately (The exact distance was not ascertained but it was only a few inches less than the old record).

Vasudevan, our sole representative in this event, threw only 100 ft. and was not among the first six.

5000 Metres :

1. Raunaq Singh (Pepsu) 16 mins. 39.4 secs.
2. Charan Singh (Punjab) about 15 yards behind
3. Sardar Singh (Delhi) about 20 yards behind

Alangaram was 4th about 200 yards behind. Karunakaran Nambiar retired from the race on the 11th lap although then well ahead of Alangaram.

17th January 1953.

10,000 Metres :

1. Jodhe Ram (Pepsu) 34 mins. 26.6 secs.
2. Raunac Singh (Pepsu) about 40 yards behind.
3. Karunakaran Nambiar (Madras) about 70 yards behind.

Our second representative Shahul Hameed was fifth about 200 yards behind.

400 Metres Hurdles :

1. Darshan Singh (Punjab) 56.9 Secs. (A new record old being 59 Secs.)
2. Jagraj Singh (Punjab) about 4 yards behind.
3. Muhammad Nazir (U. P.) about 5 yards behind

The second and third man as well as Balakrishna Panikker, who was 4th about 8 yards behind the winner must have also beaten the previous record. Krishnan was eliminated in a heat won in 57.5 Secs, in which he was third about 8 yards behind the winner, Jagraj Singh.

800 Metres :

1. Sohn Singh (Punjab) 2 mins (A new record, the old being 2 mins. 3.8 Secs.)
2. Ratan Singh (U. P.) about 3 yards behind.
3. Lanka (Orissa) about 6 yards behind.

Both the second and third man must have also beaten the previous record. Marinuthu was eliminated in a heat, retiring in the middle of the 2nd lap. Appu was also eliminated in a heat, won in 2 mins. 4.4 Secs. in which he was fifth - about 15 yards behind the winner, Ratan Singh.

High Jump :

1. Ajit Singh (Punjab, 6 ft. 2 ins. (A new record, the old being 5'8".)
2. Gurunam Singh (Punjab, 6'1".
3. Balwant Singh (Delhi) and Charanjitpal Singh (Pepu) 5'10" (Tie.)

Krishnan Nambiar, our sole representative in this event, cleared 5'7½" but could not get into the first six selected for the finals, all of whom beat the previous record.

Hop, Step and Jump :

1. Santokh Singh (Pepsu) 43 ft. 10 ins.
2. Ajit Singh (Punjab) 43 ft. 5 ins
3. Malliah (Mysore) 43 ft. ½ ins.

Krishna Kurup was 4th. He cleared 43 ft. 3/8 in. which was only ½ of an inch less than the distance cleared by the third man, Malliah of Mysore. Subramaniam who cleared 41 ft. 10 ins. could not get into the first six selected for the finals.

Decathlon :

1. N. K. Das (Orissa) 4688 points.
2. Gurunam Singh (Pepsu) 4663 "
3. Caleb (U. P.) 4405 "

Gopalan our sole representative was 4th with 4002 points. This was his total for only 9 events as he scored no points in the 10th and last event, the 1500 metres in which with only about 280 metres to go, he tripped and fell against the curb, sustaining a bruised hip,

which not only put him out of the Decathlon but unfortunately rendered him 'hors-de-combat' for the rest of the Meet to our no small detriment.

18th January 1953.

Marathon :

1. Chota Singh, Indian record holder (Pesu) 2 hrs. 51 mins. 4.8 secs. (A new record, the old being 2 hrs. 56 Mins. 4.6 secs.)
2. Surjan Singh (Pepsu) about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile behind (He must have also beaten the previous record)
3. Rockwell (U. P.) about 1 mile behind.

Karunan, our sole representative, unable to stand the pace, retired at the 18th Mile.

200 Metres :

1. Bhushan Sharma (U. P.) 22.2 secs. (A new record, the old being 22.8 secs.)
2. Kripal Singh (Punjab) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards behind.
3. Balwant Singh (Pepsu) about 2 yards behind.

The 2nd and 3rd man as well as Madhavan Nair, who was 4th about 4 yards behind the winner must have also beaten the previous record. Ivan Jacob qualified for the finals but could not take part in it, as he had unfortunately, to run in the semi finals of his best event, the 400 metres, a bare quarter of an hour later.

Discus throw :

1. Isher Singh (Pepsu) 129' $7\frac{1}{2}$ ".
(A new record the old being 116 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.)
2. Bakshi Singh (Punjab) 121' 8".
3. Darshnan Singh (Punjab) 119' $6\frac{1}{2}$ ".

The second and third man also beat the previous record. H. A. D. Lasselle, who was fifth with 116' 5" was only 3½" outside it. L. P. D. Lasselle with 105' 4" could not get into the first six selected for the finals.

110 metres High Hurdles :

1. Randhir Singh (Punjab) 15.8 secs.
(A new record the old being 16 secs.)
2. N. K. Das (Orissa) about 2 yards behind.
3. J. Mitter (Orissa) about 4 yards behind.

Alavi was eliminated in a heat won in 16.3 secs. in which he was the 4th about 5 yards behind the winner Randhir Singh. Gopalan won his heat in 16.5 secs. a yard ahead of Das, but was unable to run in the finals owing to his having been injured the day previous, as already narrated. Had he been able to run he would have, in all likelihood, been second considering the fact that he had beaten Das in the heats by a yard.

Broad Jump :

1. Ajit Singh (Punjab) 22' 5". (A new record, old being 21' 5½")
2. Kurshid Ahamad (U. P.) 21' 8'. (He also beat the previous record).
3. Dalan (U. P.) 21' 4½".

Narayanan and Subramaniam, who cleared only 20' 3" and 20' 1" respectively, could not get into the first six selected for the finals.

1500 metres :

1. Onkar Singh (U. P.) 4 mins. 10 secs. (A new record the old being 4 min. 17 secs.)
2. Gulzara Singh (Pepsu) about 4 yards behind.
3. Gurbax Singh (Delhi) about 8 yards behind.

The 2nd and 3rd man as well as Rayappan who was 4th - about 30 yards behind the winner, must have also beaten the previous record. Karunakaran Nambiar was 7th about 50 yards behind.

Javelin Throw :

1. Kurshid Ahamad (U. P.) 176' 5". (A new record, the old being 165' 6½".)
2. Shee Pujan (U. P.) 173' 6".
3. Muruswamy (Mysore) 170' 5".

The second and third man also beat the previous record. Gopalan our sole representative was unable to compete owing to his injury. In any case, his best performance being little more than 140 ft. he stood no chance whatever.

100 metres :

1. Joginder Singh (Pepsu) 10 8 Secs. (A new record, the old being 11 Secs.)
2. Bhushan Sharma (U. P.) about 1 yard behind. (He must have also beaten the previous record.)
3. Kripal Singh (Punjab) about 2 yards behind.

Both Ivan Jacob and Madhavan Nair were eliminated in the semi finals, won respectively by Bhushan Sharma in 10.9 secs. and Sheo Punjan in 11.1 Secs. Both came fourth about 1½ yards behind the winners of their respective semifinals.

Pole Vault :

1. Kurshid Ahamad (U. P.) 11 ft. 6½". (A new record, the old being 11 ft. 3 ins.)
2. Vasavan (Travancore Cochin) 11' 4½".
3. Caleb (U. P.) 11'-3½".

The second and third also broke the previous record. Krishnan Kutty Nair our sole representative was 4th with 10 ft. 8½ ins.

400 metres :

1. Ivan Jacob, Indian record Holder (Madras) 50.1 Secs. (A new record, the old being 52 Secs.)
2. Balwant Singh (Pepsu) about 1 yard behind.
3. Harjit Singh (Punjab) about 4 yards behind

The second and third man as well as our other representative, Marimuthu, who was 4th about 6 yards behind the winner, must have also beaten the previous record.

Shot put:

1. Isher Singh (Pepsu) 44 ft. 6 ins. (A new record, and only 8 ins. behind the Indian record. The old Police record was 41 ft. 2 ins.)

2. Bakshi Singh (Punjab) 41' 7½". (He also beat the previous record.)

3. Darshan Singh (Punjab) 40' 4½".

L. P. D'Lasselle with 38 ft. 7½" was 4th. H. A. D'Laselle with 35 ft. 10 ins. could not get into the first six selected for finals.

4 x 100 metres relay :

1. Uttar Pradesh 44 Secs. (A new record the old being 45 Secs.)

2. Punjab - about 4 yards behind (Must have also beaten the previous record).

3. Orissa - about 10 yards behind.

Our Team qualified for the finals with a second place in the heat won by about 2 yards by the U. P. in 44.5 Secs. But owing to the injury sustained by Gopalan, who was one of its members, our team was unable to compete in the finals. Considering the fact that Orissa had qualified for the finals with a second place in a heat won by Pepsu by at least 2 yards in the comparatively slow time of 45.2 Secs. our team would undoubtedly have been placed third in the finals, had it been able to compete.

3000 metres Steeple Chase :

1. Gulzara Singh Indian Record holder (Pepsu) 10 mins. 25.5 Secs.

2. Nandhi Singh (Pepsu) about 15 yards behind.

3. Sadhu Singh (Delhi) about 20 yards behind.

Rayappan our sole representative, who has still to learn the correct technique in negotiating the hurdles and water jump, ran very pluckily to come fourth - 25 yards behind the winner.

4 x 400 metres relay :

1. Punjab - 3 mins. 26.5 Secs. (A new record the old being 3 mins. 34.5 Secs)
2. Madras - about 10 yards behind
3. Pepsu - about 15 yards benied.

Both Madras and Pepsu must have also beaten the previous record.

7. Punjab annexed the Team Championship with 68 points beating Pepsu by a mere $\frac{1}{2}$ point. Uttar Pradesh. champions since the first Meet in 1951 were relegated to third place with 41 points. Orissa, fourth with 13 points, were only a single point in front of Madras, who were fifth with 12 points. The remaining 10 States were no more than "also rans" of whom Bombay. Hyderabad, Bihar, Bhopal, Sowrashtra and Madhya Pradesh failed to score a single point. The Team Championship results are detailed in the table below :—

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

State	Points.
Punjab	68
Pepsu	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uttar Pradesh	41
Orissa	13
Madras	12
Travancore - Cochin	3
Delhi	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mysore	2
West Bengal	1
Bombay	0
Hyderabad	
Bihar	
Bhopal	
Sowrashtra	
Madhya Pradesh	

Punjab's $\frac{1}{2}$ a point victory over Pepsu was in point of fact due, not to superior prowess but to sheer luck. xx Pepsu thereby, lost a vital 2 points which would have put her $1\frac{1}{2}$ points ahead of Punjab instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ a point behind.

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xx

xx

8. If the Punjab were lucky to win the Charapionship from Pepsu, Orissa was no less lucky in beating Madras for the 4th place by a single point.

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Our margin of points over Orissa would have been still greater were it not for the injury sustained by Gopalan, one of our star athletes, through which we lost a certain second place in the 110 metres hurdles and a no less certain 3rd in the 4 x 100 metres relay, in both of which events our loss was Orissa's gain. But here, of course, position was affected xx xx xx by the the glorious uncertainty of Sport'.

9. The individual Championship was won by Kurshid Ahmed of Uttar Pradash, who scored 13 points with 2 first and a second place. Ajit Singh of the Punjab scored the same number of points and also had 2 firsts and a second, but the Jury of Honour and Appeal decided in favour of Kurshid Ahmed.

10. The Meet concluded with a march past by the athletes. The Rajapramukh of Mysore, who was the Guest of Honour on the final day, took the salute. Sri B. N Mallick, Director, Intelligence Bureau, read out messages from Pandit Nehru and Dr. Katju, copies of which will be found reproduced in the Official Souvenir. The Rajapramukh then distributed the prizes. After this, he declared the Meet closed. When the Retreat was sounded and the All India Police Games and Athletics Flag was lowered ceremoniously. The Flag was then handed over to the Rajapramukh, who in turn gave it to the Captain of the winning Punjab Team for 'safe custody till such time as it is

again flown at the next All India Police Athletic Meet'. (Either Patiala or Delhi is to be the venue of the next Meet)

A Tattoo by the Mysore Police followed. It consisted of various displays of P. T., and of sword and bayonet exercises all to music; a musical ride, and feats of horsemanship. Earlier during an interval between events, Mysore Police Boys also gave a smart P. T. display. The tattoo was followed by a Camp fire concert, various items being contributed not only by Mysore Police personnel but also by members of the visiting teams. The day ended with a dinner at the stadium for all ranks from Inspector General to Constable.

11. The following day a sight-seeing trip to Mysore City and the Krishnarajasagar Dam was organised by the Mysore Police for their visitors. The Madras team however was unable to take part in the State Games at Madras Commencing on the 20th January. Leaving Bangalore on the 19th afternoon, the team returned to Madras the same night. Its outstanding achievements in the Madras State Games are recounted further on in this report.

12. The Third All India Police Athletic Meet was very well organized. Arrangements for accommodation, messing, and transport were first class and no effort to ensure the comfort and convenience of their visitors was spared by the Mysore Police, who were, in short, the perfect hosts. But the actual conduct of the Meet itself was not so satisfactory. The Mysore Police however are hardly to be blamed for this, since the officials responsible for conducting the Meet were largely drawn from officers accompanying the visiting teams. Events were not run to scheduled time, and the army of officials hampered rather than facilitated the proceedings. The starting, judging and time keeping left much to be desired. The Decathlon incident which lost Pepsu the Championship was the most glaring, but by no means the only instance of unsatisfactory officiating.

13 The keenest competition, the cinder track, and the ideal climate of Bangalore, all combined to make the standard of athletics

the highest, by far, ever attained in these meets. Out of the 22 events new records were set up in no less than 17, the only exceptions being the 5000 and 10,000 metres, the Hop Step and Jump, the Decathlon, and the Steeple Chase. What is more, in all the events in which new records were set-up, the previous records were bettered not merely by the winners, but also by those who were placed 2nd and 3rd, and in 2 events, even by those placed as low as 4th. In the 100 metres, the Shot Put, and High Jump performances were extremely near the Indian records for these events. Once again, as in previous years Sikh athletes, who are to be found in the ranks of the Punjab Pepsu and Uttar Pradesh teams carried all before them, particularly in the long distance track and the throwing events. The magnificent physique of their Sikh athletes and the fact that they are non-smokers to a man, give these Northern States a vastly superior advantage in such events, which call mainly for endurance and strength, in addition to which is the advantage they derive from their all-the-year-round system of training. Further the 3 Northern States are ever ready to recruit star athletes, and the rigours of service life I hear, are considerably tempered in favour of these pet lambs, who are thus able to devote themselves entirely to the pursuit of athletics.

14. Yet, it cannot be said that there is any dearth of first class athletic talent in the Madras Police. This was amply proved by the performance of its team in the State Games held at Madras from the 20th to 24th January, barely a week after the Bangalore Meet. At Madras, our team won the State Team Athletic Championship for the second year in succession, scoring a runaway victory with 118 points against 25 points scored by their nearest rivals, a team from Ceylon, which represented the best talent in that notably athletic minded country. The Individual Championship was also won by a member of our Team, Ivan Jacob who was first in the 100, 200 and 400 metres, with Karunakaran Nambiar, a very close runner up, only a point behind Jacob, with a first in the 5000 and 10,000 metres, a second in

the 3000 metres, and a fourth in the 1500 metres. The detailed results are given in an annexure to this report. Suffice it to say here, that out of the 22 events, we captured 13 first, 8 second, 5 third, and 9 fourth places, and in the process set up new State records in no less than 8 events, viz. the 100, 200, 3000, 5000 and 10,000 metres, the 110 metres, Hurdles, Shot Put, and 4 x 400 metres Relay, and equally the existing record in one event, viz. the 4 x 100 metres Relay. On the conclusion of the Games 10 Police athletes were selected to represent Madras in the ensuing National Games held at Jnbbulpore on the 6th, 7th and 8th February 1953. Their names and achievements at the National Games are given below :—

1. Jemadar Ivan Jacob won the 400 metres in the new Indian record time of 49.6 secs., and was a member of the Madras State 4x1000 relay team which was 3rd and of the 4 x 400 metres relay team which was also third.
2. P. C. 1867, Marimuthu was 4th in the 400 metres, and was a member of both relay teams.
3. Lance Naick 1515 Madhavan Nair was a member of the 4 x 100 metres relay team.
4. P. C. 1337 Kuttikrishnan Nair was 4th in the Pole Vault. He cleared 11 ft. 6 ins. which is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. higher than the All India Police record of 11 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. set up at Bangalore.
5. P. C. 154 Rayappan was fourth in the Steeple Chase.
6. Lance Naick 1418 Karunakaran Nambiar was fifth in the 10,000 metres.
7. Lance Naik 898 Balakrishna Panicker was fourth in the 400 metres hurdles.
8. P. C. 226 Alangaram who was selected for the 5000 and 10,000 metres failed to secure a place among the first six in either event.

9. Lance Naik 455 Gapalan was selected for the Decathlon and 110 metres Hurdles but could not compete due to illness.
10. Sergeant L. P. D'Lasselle was selected for the Shot Put but did not compete.

15. The performances of Ivan Jacob in the 100 and 200 metres of Karunakaran Nambiar in the 5000 and 10,000 metres, and of Gopalan and Alavai in the 110 metres Hurdles, at the Madras State Games and of Krishnan Kutty Nair in the Pole Vault at the National Games, would have won us first places in these 6 events at Bangalore and resulted in our displacing U. P. from third place in the Team Championship. The failure of our athletes to reach at Bangalore, the splendid form which they showed so soon after may be attributed to the following draw-backs, which must be, as far as possible, eliminated in future :—

- (a) The three weeks' training they underwent at Madras was too short a period for them to attain their peak performances. A week more and they would have been at their best at Bangalore.
- (b) Their arrival less than 48 hours before the Meet commenced did not give them a chance to get acclimatised to the cold climate and rarefied atmosphere of Bangalore, which is considerably above sea level. On the other hand, the Northern teams, all of whom were taking part either in the hockey or football tournaments, were in Bangalore a week before the athletics concerned.
- (c) Last but not least a distinct inferiority complex which some of our athletes showed when competing against the giants from the North, who, despite their undoubted prowess, are not averse to gasconading and not unaware of its psychological effect on opponents.

16. Our weakness lies mainly in the jumping and throwing events, which call for a high degree of technical skill, only to be acquired by several years of practice under expert coaching. Considering the fact that these events were completely unknown in our sports meets before 1951, it is not surprising that we have not been able to do well in them, so far. The following measures, which appear to be quite feasible, should, if adopted, go a long way to improve our standard of athletics and win us an All India Police Championship in the not too distant future ;—

(1) Recruit out-standing athletes. There are several such in the state, who are well qualified and eager for enlistment in the Sergeant Cadre.

(2) Discover the latent athletic talent in the Force by conducting "athletic tests" for all members of the Force below the age of 26. (Promising athletes discovered in the Taluq Police through these tests should be transferred to the Armed Reserve to enable their being given adequate training). By means of the tests it is possible not only to measure an individual's strength, speed, agility, and co-ordination, and the various other qualities required in an athlete, but also to determine the events for which he is most suitable. I understand that these tests have been employed with great success in the Orissa Police. Full details of the tests can be furnished by me, if required.

(3) Raise the general standard of athletics in the District Armed Reserves, as well as the various Special Police Units. This could be achieved by athletic practice in lieu of compulsory games on at least two days in the week the frequent holding of Inter Platoon athletic matches, and the maintenance of athletic record books with special prizes awarded from Sports funds for the breaking of records as an incentive to the improving of performances. If the general standard of athletics is thus raised, more talent will be discovered, and, consequently, more star athletes produced. The present method of

discovering star athletes via the State Police Sports is not sufficiently broad based.

(4) Train one Sergeant from each Range, and one Jemadar from each Special Police Unit as athletic coaches at the Madras Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, where courses, lasting about a month, are periodically held. The officers so trained could in turn train one Sergeant in each District of a Range, and one Jemadar in every Company of a Special Police Unit, so that a competent athletic coach will be available in every District Armed Reserve and every Company of Special Police.

(5) Make athletes specialize in one, or at most two events for which the "athletic tests" have proved them to be specially suited. Such specialization is essential to success in All India competition such as the Police Athletic Meet.

ANNEXURE.

Results achieved by Madras Police Team which won the Madras State Team Athletic Championship in the Sate Games held at Madras in January 1963.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| (1) 100 metres | 1st Jemadar Ivan Jacob. |
| | 4th Lance Naik 1515 Madhavan Nair |
| Time 1)·6 secs. | (New Madras State record and equals Indian record Beats All India Police record of 10·8 secs. set up at Bangalore by '2 secs.) |
| (2) 200 metres | 1st Jemadar Ivan Jacob |
| Time 22·2 secs. | 2nd P. C. 1867 Marimuthu |
| | (New Madras State record. Equals All India Police record of 22·2 secs. set up at Bangalore) |
| (3) 400 metres | 1st Jemadar Ivan Jacob |
| Time 51·1 secs. | 2nd P. C. 1867 Marimuthu |

- (4) 800 metres 3rd P. C. 1367 Marimuthu
4th P. C. 1875 Appu
- (5) 1500 metres 1st P. C. 154 Rayappan
4th Lance Naik 1418 Karunakaran
Time 4 min. 16.3 secs. Nambiar
- (6) 3000 metres 1st P. C. 154 Rayappan
2nd Lance Naik 1418 Karunakaran
Time 9 min. 14.5 secs. Nambiar
(New Madras State record)
- (7) 5000 metres 1st Lance Naik 1418 Karunakaran
Nambiar
2nd P. C. 226 Alangaram
3rd Lance Naik 1314 Shahul Hameed.
Time 16 min. 11.8 secs. (New Madras State record) Beats All India
Police Meet winner's time of 16 min. 39.4
secs at Bangalore by 27.6 secs.)
- (8) 10,000 metres 1st Lance Naik 1418 Karunakaran
Nambiar
2nd P. C. 226 Alangaram
3rd Lance Naik 1314 Shahul Hameed
Time 34 min. 1.6 secs. (New Madras State record Beats All India
Police Meet winner's time of 34 min. 26.6
by 25 secs.)
- (9) 110 Metres Hurdles 1st Lance Naik 455 Gopalan
2nd P. C. 252 Alavi
Time 16 secs. (A New Madras State record of 15.8 secs.
was set up both by Lance Naik 455
Gopalan and P. C. 252 Alavi in the heats
which equals the All India Police record
set up at Bangalore).

- (10) 400 metres Hurdles 1st Lance Naik 898 Balakrishna Panicker
2nd P. C. 1427 Krishnan
Time 58.3 secs.
- (11) Pole Vault 2nd P. C. 1337 Krishnan Kutty Nair.
- (12) Shot put 1st Sergeant L. P. D' Lasselle
3rd Sergeant H. A. D' Lasselle
Distance 39 ft. 5½" (New Madras state record)
- (13) Discus Throw 1st Sergeant H. A. D' Lasselle
2nd Sergeant L. P. D' Lasselle
Distance 107 ft. 8 ins.
- (14) Hammer Throw 4th Subedar Vasudevan
- (15) Decathlon 1st Lance Naik 455 Gopalan
Points - 4222.2 (Madras State record)
- (16) 4x100 metres relay 1st Lance Naik 455 Gopalan
(L/Naik 1515 Madhavan Nair, Jemadar Ivan Jacob, P. C. 1867 Marimuthu and L/Naik:455 Gopalan)
Time 44.6 secs. (Equals Madras State record)
- (17) 4x400 metres relay 1st Madras Police
(P. C. 1867 Marimuthu, L/Naik 898 (P. C. Balakrishna Panicker, P. C. 1727 Karup-
pannan and Jemadar Ivan Jacob)
Time 3 mins. 29.5 secs. (New Madras State record.)

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Speech Delivered by Sri P. Kuppasami B. A., I. P. S., A. I. G. Madras
to Cadets of the P. T. C.

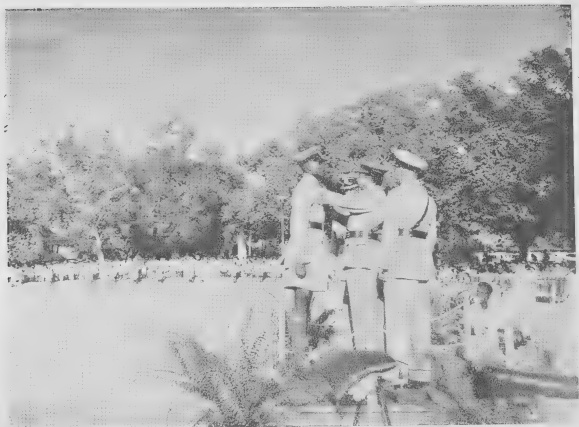
Officers and Cadets

While I was on deputation in the United Kingdom between May and November 1951, I had the opportunity to visit several Police Institutions including Police Laboratories and study the various aspects of Police work. It is not my intention to-day to deal with all matters, which I had the opportunity to study but confine myself only to some of the important portions of my study. I shall deal with the following but briefly :

- (1) The part laboratories play in the detection of crime ;
- (2) The training given to a Police Officer when recruited and how he is shaped to give the maximum efficiency in course of time ;
- (3) The reason why the police in England, particularly the constabulary is so popular not only at home but abroad equally ;
- (4) Traffic problem - how it is dealt with in the United Kingdom ;
- (5) The system of communication with particular reference to the maintenance of Law and Order.

It is not possible to do full justice to the different subjects within an hour or two but it would be sufficient I am sure if some of the more important aspects of Police work are dealt with to-day.

1. LABORATORY:—Science has been brought into play to the maximum extent possible to assist the investigating officer of the police, in the United Kingdom in solving his problems. Since the days when the late Sir Bernard Salisbury made Forensic history with his laboratory formed opinions on matters of life and death, since has become as much a part of every day police work



P. T. C. Passing-out Parade - March 1953 - The Inspector-General of Police, Madras decorating Cadet J. P. Joseph with the I. G's. medal for all round efficiency.

as the finger print. The importance which not only the Police officers in England but the Government as well attach to Forensic Science as an aid to detection can be gauged from the number of Laboratories established in the U. K. The U. K. is divided into 7 Regions and each region is served by a laboratory. These laboratories are situated in London (Scotland Yard), Nottingham, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Preston and Wakefield. All these located either in the respective Police Headquarters building or very close to them, so that it may be easier for establishing contact between the Scientist and the Police Officer.

2. Each laboratory is in charge of a Director who has not only high academic qualification but has several years of practical experience in the laboratory and is therefore able to guide and advise his assistants in charge of different subjects and by bringing into play his wide knowledge and experience is in a position to help the Police in supplying often the missing link or furnishing a clue. The Director is assisted in his work by a certain number of assistants in each laboratory. The number of assistants depends upon the number of cases the laboratory has to handle. But generally speaking it may be mentioned that apart from the Director each laboratory has one Physicist, one Chemist, one pathologist and one Police Officer who is the arms expert. These divide the work among themselves and wherever necessary assistants are given to each to facilitate their work. In Nottingham where I was attached I found each having an assistant. The assistants generally deal with minor matters and help in the routine work.

The Director and his assistants not only attend to the work in the laboratory but accompany investigating officers to the scenes of offences to examine along with the Police Officer the place in order to have first hand knowledge of the scene and its environments and to pick up such material as his trained eyes

could locate which later may be examined in the laboratory. It is of course not possible for the Director or his assistants to go to each scene nor have they the time but in all important cases they go to the scene unless they have any other more important and pressing work in other direction. Such assistance given to the investigating officer is of very great importance. It does not mean that a Police Officer is helpless in his examination of the scene of offence or that he should not be trusted. Far from it, the Director or his assistant is in a much better position to gauge which material will be useful for laboratory test and without wasting time or missing anything of importance helps the Police officer in his task and the Police officers themselves welcome such assistance. As regards the results of laboratory tests whenever called on, they give evidence in court.

All the laboratories resemble each other in their set up and the work done is similar yet some of them have specialised in certain subjects. For instance Nottingham has specialised in Biological work, Cardiff in Hand writing and typewriting while Preston has in arson. It just depends upon the staff in each laboratory and it often happens that some Director or his assistant makes a special study of a particular subject in which he is interested and on which he is able to offer expert opinion. Dr. Harrison of the Cardiff laboratory, it is recognised, is such an expert in Hand-writing and Typewriting that in all doubtful cases, the rest of the laboratories of the U. K. seek his opinion; not only that, even the Americans have sought his assistance in a few cases. Dr. J. B. Firth the Director of the Preston laboratory is perhaps, it is said, the world's greatest authority on arson. He is in a position to say after examination of the scene and the ashes the causes leading to the fire, whether accidental or otherwise and what exactly set the fire. The London Metropolitan Laboratory has its own claims. Dr. Holden who was till recently the Director

of the Metropolitan laboratory at Scotland Yard is perhaps one of the most experienced of the Directors and demands great respect to his views on many matters. The Home Office which controls and directs all the laboratories has recently appointed Dr. Holden as the Head of all these laboratories a post newly created and Dr. Holden is to co-ordinate the activities of the seven laboratories. This is in one measure recognising the good work done by Dr. Holden and at the same time the appointment definitely proves the importance which Government attaches to Forensic Science and its assistance to Police work.

A word of caution is necessary. Let it not be understood that in the U. K. the Laboratories do all that the Police should do. The scientist cannot be a substitute for an investigator neither is he a magician. He is only an expert to be used whenever possible. His field is limited though gradually it is expanding with success in research and the co-operation that the investigating officers render. A Home Office Committee on detective work considered in 1938 only about four per cent of indictable (equivalent to cognizable crime of India) crime likely to provide material suitable for scientific investigation. That figure would probably now be increased to at least ten per cent as experts would consider with recent developments.

As regards the details of work done in the laboratory it is better I refer to the pamphlet published on the subject by the Nottingham Laboratory. It provides interesting reading and is useful. I would also refer to the pamphlets published on Hand-writing by both the C.I.D. Branch of the Nottingham Police and by the expert Dr. Harrison of the Cardiff laboratory about whom I have already referred earlier.

SCIENCE AND INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Holden was till recently the Director of the Metropolitan Police Laboratory at Scotland Yard and has since been promoted

and given the work of co-ordinating the work of all the seven laboratories in the U. K., an important post. Here are his views expressed during his visit to the Metropolitan Police Detective Training School at Hendon, in a lecture class.

Laboratory help falls under 4 headings which are:—

- (1) by supplying one or more links in the chain of evidence
- (2) by strengthening weak links in a chain of evidence
- (3) by checking the accuracy or otherwise of statements
- (4) by assisting in the rapid cleaning up of routine enquiries.

Each is better explained by narrating very briefly concrete instance or instances.

(1) Supplying one or more missing link:—In one of the small Towns in the South of England, during the war, the incident took place on the early part of the night. A young woman who danced since evening till about 10 in the night, left the place and proceeded towards her home which was about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away from where she danced. She was unaccompanied and as she had proceeded about 2 furlongs she came to an unfrequented road and naturally quickened her steps. She soon heard foot steps closely behind her and before she proceeded further, a man in uniform came along and caught her from behind. There was a struggle and the man stabbed the woman with a small pen knife. The woman who had a torch light beat in return and the blow falling accidentally on the pen knife broke it. The man thinking that further attack would be dangerous, hurriedly left the place. The woman ran home and told her parents of what had happened. She was profusely bleeding. The Police were informed and soon the investigation began. The woman was unable to give a clear description of the person. All she could say was that the man was in some kind of uniform and gave a rough description of the height and general build.

There was an R. A. F. Camp just on the outskirts of the Town beyond the woman's house. It was quite possible that one

of the soldiers on his way back to the Camp was responsible. Enquiries at the Camp were made and by checking up those who went out that day, the police fixed up a person on whom they had strong suspicion. His general description tallied but the soldier denied the offence.

His clothes were examined and the shirt contained a few blood stains. On his shirt sleeve was also found a hair. In one corner of the room a broken knife was found with light stains and they were taken over. The woman had carried back the torch light with her home and this was also examined. There was a dent in the light and the knife when examined closely showed some metal on the blade. At the scene a small knife blade was found and this was also taken. The laboratory then got busy. First under the broken piece recovered at the scene was placed on the broken knife recovered from the soldier's room. They exactly fitted in. The blood found on the shirt was scraped and that from the blade was washed and both were examined. It was found that the blood on both was human and both were of the same group. Blood of the woman on examination also fell under the same group. The metal found on the knife was scraped and examined as also the metal of the torch light. They both were found to contain the same qualities. The hair found on the shirt sleeve compared with that of the woman injured. On the available evidence the man was charged and was convicted.

Here there was strong suspicion on the soldier. He was out that night and had returned only at about 10-30 p.m. His general description tallied. But he denied the offence and there was no eye witness and the girl's evidence was not of great help. It was the scientific evidence that clinched the issue.

Strengthening the weak link:—Two American soldiers during the period of war were walking along one of the roads in London. A car which was driven in a rash manner dashed against one of the

soldiers and was driven away without being stopped. The soldiers were however able to give a description of the car. The trousers of one of the soldiers was torn and a portion of the trouser had white paint. The soldier's artificial silk arm band was also damaged in the accident.

The car was traced from the description given by the soldiers but the driver denied knowledge of the incident. An examination of the car however showed that fibres of the trouser with the paint and also fibres of the arm band were found sticking to the radiator. Examination at the laboratory and comparison with the fibres of the trouser and arm band proved that they were of one and the same. The paints also tallied. When confronted with these the driver admitted the incident in court but threw the blame for accident on the soldier. He was convicted.

Checking accuracy of the statement of either suspect or a witness :—A certain farmer complained of thefts of his fowls. Police enquiry showed that a certain itinerant fowl dealer was travelling about in a van with two others and was purchasing fowls from farmers. This van was traced and examined. There was blood inside the van but it was explained away that they killed some fowl which they had purchased and ate. The place where they camped on the day after the theft of fowls was examined minutely and legs of more than one fowl were found. Also it was found at the scene the undigested food grains removed from the stomach of the fowls. These were taken to the laboratory and a sample of the food grain given by the farmer who lost the fowls and with which he had fed them was taken and both examined in the laboratory. The both agreed and the identity was established. Though the suspect and the two others who travelled with him denied, the laboratory evidence proved the guilt. The explanation given by the suspect was checked and was found false.

Assisting in the rapid clearing up of routine enquiries. Very often in England complaints of poisoning of tea are received in Police stations. In all such cases, the tea is sent to the laboratory immediately for an examination to be conducted which would reveal whether there was poison or not. Such examinations are conducted without delay and results are given to the Police quickly. If the test shows that there is no poison, further action is dropped. Thus the laboratory helps in saving unnecessary labour and trouble to the Police in clearing the doubt.

2. TRAINING :—

THE LAW AND THE POLICE OFFICER (IN ENGLAND.)

Recently the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Goddard while presiding over the centenary celebrations of the Surrey Police Force observed that the Police officer down from the Constable knew more law than he himself did. In order that he may not be taken lightly and to remove any impression that he was only trying to be nice, he emphasised again that what he said was quite sincere and that he was really surprised at the knowledge of law even Constables possessed. He went on to say that the only conclusion he could arrive at was that they should all be sleeping with the Criminal Law books under their pillow. These remarks the English Police Force fully deserve. All the important sections of law which are many and where the law is not codified and causes a certain amount of confusion, are clearly understood and digested by the officers. They are equally well up in the procedure and cannot afford to make any mistake either in the matter of arrest or search of the premises or in any other action they take. Therefore bonafide acts are supported both by the officers and the courts, the police officer takes considerable risks in taking a false step. There have been many cases where to prevent a private individual from taking legal action against the Police not for any wilful wrong on the part of the Police, but only where a bonafide error happened, the Police authorities had to settle with the

aggrieved to prevent both sensation and a reflection on the department. Individual liberty is enjoyed at the maximum level and everything possible is done to maintain it. The courts therefore are sympathetic to the Police officer who has made a bonafide error, have to safeguard the individual liberty also. The Police feel that it is better not to commit errors than to commit and face the criticism. If there is mala fide action on the part of any officer, it is for him to face it squarely. Neither will the department be able to support him nor will public spare such an officer.

Bearing in mind these, systems have been devised to keep the Police officer fully instructed on the legal aspect of his duties and responsibilities. This arrangement has also increased the efficiency of the Police to a considerable extent. It is also claimed that by adopting such methods justice and fair play is maintained in the department.

The system contains in arranging for suitable instructions at different stages of an officer's career and in holding periodical qualifying examination upto the rank of Inspector of Police. To begin with, a Constable is given training after recruitment only for 13 weeks on his Police duties in a Police Training School. During this period the rudiments of law and procedure as also to some extent laboratory help are taught as also some amount of routine drill. He is not given any training in the use of fire arms nor in handling the baton with which alone he is armed while on duty. The baton also is rarely displayed being concealed in a pocket in the trouser. It may also be mentioned here that every one has to enter only as a Police Constable and then earn his promotion according to his ability, general education, character and work. Generally P. Cs. have only school education. Rarely is a graduate found. Those who do well rise up quickly and have the chance to reach the topmost rank namely Chief Constable. Every Chief Constable to begin with was only a Constable.

After leaving school while he is on probation which covers a period of two years every Constable is given further instructions as he gains practical experience and is able to appreciate much better the law and procedure. They are given instructions by a training officer who is of the rank of an Inspector. Usually each Constable has to attend classes of instruction thrice a week. At the end of the period of probation a written examination is held and only those who pass the examination and have done otherwise also satisfactorily are confirmed. Since he has to pass an examination the Constable equips himself well with the law and procedure.

The next stage of examination is the qualifying examination when a P. C. puts in four years of service and expects a promotion to the rank of Sergeant. A qualifying examination is held for all the Constables (no one is stopped for sitting unless his work and conduct were unsatisfactory) and they are arranged in the order of merit. No Constable now a days is illiterate. Promotions are given according to the order in the list. The qualifying examination consists of written tests in general education including essay writing, law and procedure.

From Sergeant to Inspector also promotions are given on the results of the qualifying examination which are held regularly. The Sergeants are tested in the ordinary as well as local and special law and procedure. From the rank of Inspector promotions are by selection and there are no further examinations.

Apart from these there is a separate C. I. D. course for the detective officers. In England the investigation of all crime excepting trivial offences are conducted by the C. I. D. officers. Each Police Station has a set of C. I. D. officers of the rank of P. Cs. and Sergeants the number depending upon the importance of the station from the point of view of crime and some include Inspectors also and they handle all cases. In the Metropolitan

Police of London, the C. I. D. is a separate branch and the officers who volunteer to the C. I. D. and who are selected while they are young are retained throughout unless their work is unsatisfactory or they fail in examinations and promotions also are given in the C. I. D. itself. On the other hand the C. I. D. officers in all other forces are interchangeable from C. I. D. to uniform and vice versa after a certain number of years. There are often controversies among officers regarding the relative merits of the two systems.

All the C. I. D. officers have to undergo a course of training in the Metropolitan Police Detective Training School at Hendon. The course itself is for a duration of ten weeks and is very intensive. The course is divided into two one for juniors and the other for seniors. The juniors are the Constables and the Seniors the Sergeants, Inspectors and also Chief Inspectors. During the ten weeks the officers are taken through the whole of the criminal law from beginning to end and also the procedure wherever it is considered important. More emphasis however is laid on the criminal law and all the important decisions of courts on various points are referred to and frequently questions in written examinations would relate to some of these cases also. Reference to criminal law books are given during lectures and those interested in going into details could benefit themselves by perusing them. The lecturers are selected officers of the rank of Inspectors who have to put in hard work and prepare their lectures on the subjects they handle and satisfy the Commandant about their lecturing abilities and the substance of their talks. The knowledge they possess on the subject they handle is praiseworthy. Notes on most of the important matters are dictated and frequently during the class examinations questions appear from these.

Apart from these, instructions on scientific aids are given covering a wide range. Experts on each subject like Dr. Harrison

of the Cardiff laboratory, Dr. Holden of the Metropolitan laboratory and Dr. Keith Simpson who have made a name for themselves, lecture to the officers. Senior officers from the Scotland Yard also visit the school and lecture not only on subjects like F. Ps. (only Police officers are in charge of F. P. work), photography, Criminal Record Office (our D. I. Bs are skin to this office but the C. R. O. is organised for the whole of England), and communications but on the practical side of criminal investigation with reference to selected cases. Visual instructions through screens on laboratory work and medico legal aspects are given. Lectures also include subjects like Borstal school. In short all the senior officers of various branches of Police work visit the school and give the benefit of their experiences. Even lectures on the art of public speaking is included.

To take the students further into the realm of law, senior Solicitors from the office of the Attorney General and the Director of Public Prosecutions lecture to the students on important aspects of the law and procedure.

The school staff are not content with delivering lectures. Frequently there are revision classes in which questions on the subjects taught are asked in the class room and every student gets his turn. The revision classes in fact are looked upon with mixed feelings by all students, mostly with anxiety to avoid facing questions if that could be avoided, but often the wrong person used to get the wrong question. Perhaps it is so in every class when teachers test the taught. By such revisions it was ensured that students do not neglect their studies and also understand the subject well. Each revision class included discussion also. Students who had doubts could ask questions in turn which would be answered and doubts cleared. The course covers a period of 10 weeks. During this period students have to write three class examinations one at the end of the 3rd week, the second at the end

of 6th week, the third in the middle of the 8th week. Tests on observations also are held. This often proved to be an interesting but difficult subject. A photo copy of a room containing articles of various interest used to be given to each student and for studying this a fixed period of about five minutes would be given. Later the photos would be taken away and a questionnaire would be given bearing on the photo which should be answered. The test is quite interesting and has proved quite useful. At the end of the term comes the final examination. The questions are set by senior officers in Scotland Yard and would cover mostly the subjects taught. After the written examination there is a 'viva voce' test conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the C. I. D. in Scotland Yard assisted by an officer from the Metropolitan Police Laboratory, Scotland Yard and another senior officer of the C. I. D. Questions on law, scientific aids and other matters taught would be put and the knowledge of each student is tested. The final observation test consists of studying two or three individuals for a short period of say about 1 minute and then answer questions regarding their physical peculiarities, dress, age etc. The final examinations used to be awaited with great anxiety and unless one attended the classes, took down notes, prepared the lessons daily at home and kept up with the progress the chances of success are difficult. 75% is the minimum marks prescribed for a pass. Marks are given very liberally for correct answers but deductions would be made for every error. For the Police officers of England these examinations and results are of vital importance. If one failed he had to leave the C. I. D. and the chances of promotion are cut unless he redeems by very good work later.

Having undergone the ordeal, the officers come out of the school much wiser and completely refreshed shedding all rust if rust has spread. They feel they are well equipped to face the problems outside and do in fact impress their superiors as also the different courts and equally the defence with their knowledge.

There is in addition a Police Training College where the uniformed officers are sent for a course. The college is Ryton in Dunsmore and both junior officers of the rank of Sergeants and senior officers of the rank of Inspectors and Chief Inspectors are sent. The course of instruction is for a longer period namely 6 months for Sergeants and 3 months for Inspectors and Chief Inspectors. The instruction covers both law and scientific aids to investigation and also considerable practical tests. It is also intended to give instruction on leadership and to enable the officer particularly the senior officers in conducting research on different subjects at the end of which they are encouraged to write a thesis on the subjects chosen. Residence at the college is one of the conditions. These who have undergone a course at the college are usually marked for promotion and do get promotions before long. Also officers of the rank of Superintendents and Chief Superintendents are sent for a period of one week only to see for themselves for instruction imparted to officers and also to attend selected lectures.

It can be seen the pains taken to improve the knowledge of Police officers of all ranks and by arranging both examinations and refresher courses the authorities have succeeded in improving the quality of the material chosen which thought at the outset is just ordinary becomes after being subjected to the different courses and examinations a finished product. It is felt that to prescribe an intensive course of a longer duration at the beginning just after recruitment to the force is not useful as the inexperienced raw officer is not in a position to grasp quite as well as he does after a certain number of years of practical work. He is brought in for suitable courses at the proper period which benefits him and the force as a whole. If even the Constable impresses the Highest Officer of the Judiciary namely the Lord Chief Justice, it is neither a surprise nor a undue praise.

3. POLICE POPULARITY :—

THE LONDON POLICE CONSTABLE.

If ever there was an officer who was popular with the public it was the London Police Constable. It does not mean that Police men outside London are not popular; The London Police Constable is only taken as an example representing the force in general in England. Both individually and collectively the Police man enjoys

respect and popularity with the public. As the Lord Bishop of Rothermere remarked at a church gathering recently the Police man is approached by one and all if ever there was any trouble, it may be domestic, it may be otherwise, or it may be a case of some one perhaps delivering in a train or bus or a lion or bear escaping from the zoo, in all events the first idea is to approach the Constable and ventilate the grievance.

It is said that an American once ran rather in an exiled state to a Police Constable in London and demanded as it were, 'how he managed it all' ? What happened was as the story goes, there was free drinking at one of the 'Pubs' and a quarrel started between two workmen. People present took sides and soon the situation took an ugly turn. At this time a constable noticing the trouble came to the spot not in any hurry but in his usual non-chalant, steady manner and got into the crowd. Surprisingly within a couple of minutes the crowd melted and the Constable took with him the two individuals who started the trouble without the least trouble, to the Police station. He was not armed nor did he have to use any force. Perhaps he only said that it was time that every one went home and the people followed his advice. Now what contributed to such a quiet 'finale' is not only the presence of the Constable but also the fact that the public in general were behind the action taken by the Constable who was only doing his duty. But for this public sense of responsibility it was possible that the Police Constable would have been assaulted. What makes therefore in moulding the Police and in strengthening the respect for law and order is not only how the Police conduct themselves which of course is very important but also how the people regard the Police and conduct themselves. Both the factors are linked together and in order to make the best force and to make the work for the force easy, co-operation between the two is an essential factor.



P. T. C. Passing-out Parade - March 1953
Cadets marching off the Parade ground after the parade.

SCIENTIFIC AID TO DETECTION.

FINGER AND PALM-PRINT CLUES IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

The importance of Finger and Palm-Prints in Criminal Investigation and in establishing the guilt of the accused persons was amply borne out in a recent case in Madras City, popularly known as the "Alavandar Murder Case."

On August 29, 1952, one S. Parthasarathy, a friend of C. Alavandar reported to the Police that Alavandar was missing. This Alavandar was on illicit intimacy with one Devaki, wife of P. P. Menon. The couple were residing at No. 62, Cemetery Road, Royapuram. There he was brutally murdered, his head was severed from the body and thrown into the sea, while the body was mutilated and put in a trunk box. The trunk was placed in a compartment of the Indo-Ceylon Express at Egmore Railway Station. The accused thereby thought that he had destroyed all evidence of the crime. The couple vacated the house and disappeared from Madras altogether.

The passengers in the compartment complained of bad smell and this was traced to the trunk box mentioned above. At Manamadura Station, the trunk was opened and the headless body with the limbs severed was found inside it. The finger-prints of the hands were taken by the Railway Police Sub-Inspector before the body was buried.

The Inspector of Police, Central Crime Station, Crime Branch Madras (Sri A. Ramanatha Iyer), who had received the complaint about the missing of Alavandar made an intelligent surmise that the body found at Manamadura might have some bearing on the complaint and started investigation. As a result of search organized by him, a head was found washed ashore on the Royapuram Beach on 1st September, 1952. Though it was also

badly mutilated, it revealed certain features to indicate that it was that of the missing man. The investigations showed that the head discovered at Rayapuram Beach belonged to Alavandar, who had been brutally murdered.

In murder cases of this kind, where nobody had actually seen the act of murder and where the entire evidence happened to be circumstantial, the identity of the deceased had to be established beyond all reasonable doubt. There are instances, where the accused in such cases have been acquitted on the mere ground that the identity of the mutilated body with the missing person alleged to have been murdered had not been established.

In this case, it was found that Alavandar had served as a S. D. O. in the Military and that a Service Register had then been opened for him. It contained his finger-prints. There was also an identification card issued by the Military authorities to the deceased and it contained his left thumb-impression. Before proceeding further in the matter, it was found necessary to make sure that the dead body was that of Alavandar. For this purpose, the Inspector of Police requisitioned the services of a Finger-Print Expert attached to the Finger-Print Bureau, Vellore (Sri P. Seetharam Iyer). After careful comparison of the finger impressions in the three documents mentioned above, the expert gave his definite opinion that they were identical and belonged to one and the same person (viz.) Alavandar. The expert also visited the scene of occurrence and searched for finger and palm-print clues. He found a blood-stained impression on the kitchen wall. It was a small portion of a palm-print. He had it photographed and compared it with the palm-prints of P. P. Menon (A-1) and Devaki (A-2) and after careful study, he found that it tallied with the portion of the palm of the left hand of the first accused. Both during the preliminary enquiry and at the trial in the High Court Sessions, he proved beyond all doubt that the impressions taken

from the dead body and those contained in the Service Register and identification card of C. Alavandar were identical and that the blood-stained palm-impression found on the kitchen wall was that of the first accused. In the face of this scientific proof of the identity of the deceased and of the presence of the blood-stained palm-impression of the first accused on the kitchen wall at the scene of offence, the defence found it absolutely impossible to question the identity of the deceased or challenge the expert's testimony in regard to the palm-print found on the kitchen wall, which went to establish that it was that of the first accused and the case ended in the conviction of both the accused.

This case illustrates the immeasurable possibility of the aid that can be expected from the science of finger-prints in the matter of detecting crimes especially, where there are no eye-witnesses and all attempts have been made to screen the offence.

All investigating officers should take care to see that the impressions found at the scene of crime are not tampered with and that in cases where necessary services of the Experts are requisitioned to study the impressions with a view to trace the culprits. If this is done valuable clues can be found in a number of crimes, which may otherwise go undetected.

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Speech by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, The Home Secretary, Bridgend.

Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, The Home Secretary, Speaking at No. 8 District Police Training Centre, Bridgend, this Morning (Saturday, March 14th) Said :—

I was very glad to receive an invitation to visit the Number 8 Training Centre to-day and to see the students now in training. As I said the other day when I was opening a new police headquarters I appear in something of a dual capacity when I attend police functions in Wales. Both as holder of the old established post of Home Secretary, the Minister primarily concerned with the maintenance of the Queen's Peace, and also as the holder of the much newer post of Minister for Welsh Affairs, I am very glad to be here and to see what I am sure everyone here will agree has been a most impressive demonstration.

I do most sincerely congratulate the students, the Commandant and the Instructors, on the excellent bearing of the men on parade and their skill in the training displays.

I understand that nearly 2,400 police probationers from the No. 8 District have had their first training course at the centre since it was established seven years ago. Since the total establishment for all the forces in the District is about 3,730 — I think there can be no doubt about the influence that the Centre must have had. It gave me great pleasure, a short time ago, to see that the Lord Chief Justice had paid a special tribute to the manner in which members of the forces in Glamorgan, Cardiff and Swansea performed their duties in dealing with criminal cases. The Lord Chief Justice specially remarked that he had noticed the qualities of the younger men, as well as the more experienced. I have no doubt that the excellent instructional work done by the No. 8 Training Centre played its part in this.



P. T. C. Final Sports March 1953 - Hurdles race in progress

I expect that some of you may have found that the scope of the subjects which a policeman is expected to master is rather formidable. It will no doubt have occurred to you that when you are out on duty you may at any moment be faced with the necessity of coming to a difficult decision on the spot without being able to turn to Stone or Moriarty. But I do not want to frighten you. It is remarkable that the decision that the police officer comes to in such circumstances is almost always the right one. And I am glad to know that in addition to the procedural and legal subjects and the various technical aspects of police work which you have been studying you have had time to learn something about the development of the British police system.

You will have seen how important it has been, throughout that development, that policemen in this country are not masters of their fellow citizens but their friends and helpers, carrying out police duties on their behalf. Policemen are not persons set aside from the rest of the community, and they must always depend for their effectiveness on the help of other persons of good will. If that tradition were not maintained it would not be possible for 70 000 unarmed policemen to keep law and order in this country. The point of first importance for any young constable to learn is that he must see, by his conduct at all times, that he maintains the confidence of his fellow citizens in the qualities which distinguish the British Police.

To do this he must certainly acquire the knowledge necessary for his profession; but he must also cultivate the personal qualities of character which can only come from his manner of life and a right sense of values. You have entered a proud service of high traditions, and I am sure that you will be worthy of them.

I said a moment ago that as Home Secretary I held a post with a very long history, which had always been associated with

the maintenance of the Queen's Peace. But, as you all know, the training centres which now form so important a part of our police organisation are themselves a fairly recent innovation. They have no long history ; but they have already done excellent work, and they have a great future. May I recall the difficulties which faced the police service in 1945, - when, as the result of the suspension of recruitment during the war and the departure of older men at the end of the war, there were very substantial gaps to be filled.

After careful consideration by Police authorities, chief constables and the Home Office of a wide variety of matters affecting the police service in the post war period, the District Training Centres were set up to ensure that there would be adequate training for the large number of young men who were needed to build up the forces. Now you will have learned that local control is a fundamental feature of our police organization ; and the training of recruits (which was not always very elaborate, was done locally in the past. But in view of the size of the new problem in 1945, and the generally recognized importance of giving all new recruits a thorough basic training, the authorities decided to set up a series of regional training centres.

To ensure that each Centre preserves the traditional features of the forces which it serves, representatives of police authorities, and chief constables, make themselves responsible in consultation with the Home office for the administration of the Centres and the teaching given to the students. This system of managements, based firmly on local methods and traditions, is an important features of the District Training Centres.

The police forces in No. 8 District have done very well indeed in filling the gaps caused by the war, - and I understand that there are now only about 260 vacancies in the whole district. It is therefore probable that some young men who wish to join the police in Wales Monmouthshire or Herefordshire, will be disappointed. There are, however, some forces in other parts of the

country which are badly in need of men; and if there are any young men who are keen to become policemen and appear to have the necessary qualities, and they are prepared to join a force outside the District, there are opportunities for them.

As you know, the District Training Centres were only one of the new developments brought about by the post-war problems, although one of the most important. Other measures were introduced to help the modern police force to continue to be worthy of the reputation it enjoys. The Police College was established in 1948 for the higher training of officers in the middle ranks; the aim of the Police College is to see that the Police service trains its own leaders and that young men of character and ability will be able, through their own industry and application, to reach the highest posts in the service. There have also been substantial improvements in conditions of service, and I can assure you that it has been and will continue to be the aim of the Government and police authorities to see that the police service offers a good career.

It has been truly said that the constable himself is the best recruiting agent. Glamorgan has reduced its deficiency from 196 to 79 in the fifteen months upto last December, and well qualified men are still coming forward. The Chief constable tells me that he attributes this progress mainly to the efforts of his own constables. This is most encouraging. We do not want to be complacent about police conditions of service, and I should be the last person to suggest that there is no scope for change and improvement.

But I have every hope that the students here will find, as they take up their duties in their own forces,

(1) they have entered on a worthwhile job which gives them the satisfaction knowing that they are performing a duty of real value to the community.

- (2) that their financial rewards are not unreasonable, and
- (3) that they have before them the opportunity of promotion right to the top.

I should like to express my thanks to the members of the local Authority Committee, to the Chief Constables, and to the Commandant for the excellent arrangements which were made for my visit. I should also like to say how much I and my advisers at the Home Office appreciate their friendly co-operation in the running of centres. I think I shall be speaking not only for the Home Office, but also for police authorities and the Chief constables, when I say that the efficiency of the centre owes a good deal to the Glamorgan Standing Joint Committee and Country Council and to Mr. Watkins, the Chief Constables; and I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks.

Mr. Parry, the Clerk of the Glamorgan Country Council, has been of very great assistance to the Centre since its establishment and I have learned with regret that he will shortly be resigning his office as Honorary Secretary of the Local Authority Committee on his retirement from his authority's service. I am sure that all concerned with the administration of the Centre would like me to express out great appreciation for Mr. Parry's services.

Finally, I should like to address a word or two direct to the students. You are entering the police service at a time when the public authorities concerned with the maintenance of the Queen's Peace, and all right thinking citizens, are much perturbed about the high rate of crime. The causes for it are complex - and have been widely discussed in Parliament, in the Press, and among private citizens. There has been a decline in the old standards of honesty, and straight dealing in religious belief and in personal discipline, and the sense of values of a fair proportion of the community seems to have gone awry.

But it would be wrong either to assume that crime and violence are necessarily as bad as some of the more sensational headlines would sometimes suggest, or to accept defeat that the situation is not susceptible of improvement. The Government is prepared to do everything within its power to reduce crime, and I may cite as an instance the e.g. Prevention of Crime Bill which is now before Parliament. This bill will make it an offence to be found in possession of an offensive weapon in a public place without lawful reason or excuse. I also have great hopes that the penal reforms instituted by the Criminal Justice Act, 1948, particularly in respect of young offenders and persistent offenders, will begin to show good results over the next few years.

I have been at particular pains to ensure that the overcrowding in the local prisons is not allowed to hinder the important new experiments introduced by the Act. But crime cannot be abolished by Act of Parliament and our crime figures will not be reduced unless we can raise the nations standards of personal honesty and discipline. There is in my view, therefore no one simple remedy for reducing crime and the number of criminals. But there can be no doubt that one of the most important means of maintaining law and order is the existence of a fully manned and competent police service, which is able to combine with technical efficiency and the use of modern equipment the maintenance of the tradition of relations with the public which has given our police a worldwide reputation

The policeman's primary job is still to prevent and detect crime; but I would ask you to remember that in carrying out your duties for the safeguarding of life and property, your influence on the community will be all the greater if you can set an example by your personal behaviour at all times when you perform your duties as constables in maintaining the Queen's Peace.



Key Words for the use of a successful Station House Officer.

BY V. RAMANJULU A. L. I., P. T. C. VELLORE.

Efficiency in work is very much expected in a Police Officer for attaining this end a dutiful Police Officer has to strive every nerve of his, both, in the field as well as in the station-house. He may, therefore, with great advantage keep in memory the following three words which he always mentions daily in the course of his official duty — D. S. P.

He cannot afford to forget these words for they happen to be the designation of the head of the Police institution of the Dt. to which he is attached.

Coming to the words proper each word stands for a certain thing. The word 'D' stands for detection which is the main function of a Police man. He is paid for by the state for this most important duty. If he is a good detective he is liked and loved both by his superiors and public and so he becomes a successful man in this sphere.

The second word 'S' can be taken to mean security work. This is another part of a Police Man's work. The S. H. O. must always take action against his B. Cs., Rowdies and factions under security sections if he is to be called an efficient man.

The last word 'P' stands for pendency. A good station house officer will always see that pendency in court is reduced to the minimum. This is another branch of work by which he is judged by his superiors.

A zealous station house officer will always bear in mind these three principles which are suggested by the words which stand for the master and carry on.

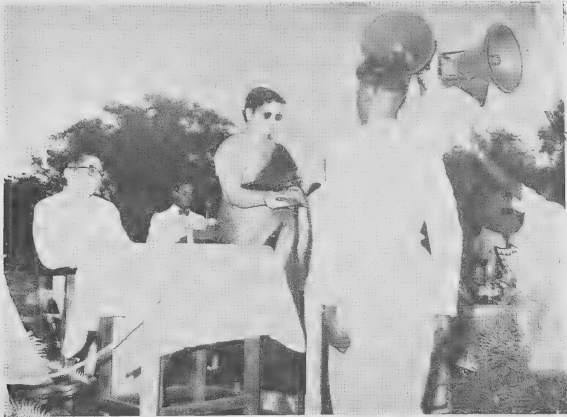
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P. T. C. Final Sports - March 1953 - Relay race in progress.



P. T. C. Final Sports - March 1953 - Srimathi Sanjevi, wife of the Inspector-General of Police distributing prizes to the winners. The Chief Justice of Madras High Court Sri P. V. Rajamannar, M.A, M.L., who presided over the Sports is on her right.

INVESTIGATION OF ROAD ACCIDENTS.

INTRODUCTORY.

The public concern with crime and the close association in the public mind between Police work and crime has tended to much more attention being paid both by the public and the police to crime and its prevention and this has naturally tended to insufficient attention being paid to road safety both by the Police and the public than is desirable. A grave burglary or savage murder always figures prominently in the Press whereas road accidents very often do not get such publicity even though the toll of the road particularly in cities is heavier than that resulting from crime. Road accidents occur with such distressing frequency that there is a danger of the public and even the Police coming to regard them as inevitable and unpreventable. This problem of road safety has assumed really grave proportions in cities and large towns where naturally as a result of the concentration in such areas of all types of traffic, accidents are a daily occurrence.

2. Though this lecture to you to-day is on accident investigation a strict adherence to investigation procedure and practice would be inadequate. In traffic as in crime the stress must always be on prevention and the purpose of any accident investigation should not be merely confined to ascertaining the wrong doer and dealing with him but to go down to the basic causes of all accidents and thereby to find ways and means to prevent a repetition. It is essential to consider the problem as a whole to see what experience has shown to be the causes for accidents and to devise ways and means to eliminate so far as possible these causes.

3. "Accident" has been defined as "an event without apparent cause—a mishap—an-unintentional act." This definition covers every type of accident. But we are concerned only with

road accidents, and among those the culpable accident. A culpable accident would be one which could have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary care and judgment on the part of one or both parties involved in it

4. Thus at the outset we may point out that our main concern is with what has been termed above a culpable accident. From the definition of that phrase one thing stands out pretty clearly and that is that all such accidents are preventable. And hence the investigation of accidents is not merely to establish guilt or blame but to establish the underlying causes and to work out and devise means of preventing a recurrence.

Proceed to the scene—Difficulties.

5. Coming now to the investigation of accidents I have to mention first that the prime essential for all engaged in such investigation is to get to the scene as soon as possible. I realise that this may be easy in towns where not only is information prompt to reach the Police but where facilities for quick transport exist. In the districts no doubt you may be handicapped first by belated reports and later by non availability of transport. But I must impress on you that once a report is received prompt action should be taken. Having reached the scene it will be your duty to remember that each accident almost always has more than a single cause and that it will be your duty, therefore, as the investigating officer to ascertain and report the several causes. This is very necessary as it is only a correct assessment of the causes that will enable you or your officers to suggest and implement remedial measures.

First Aid.

6. Your first duty on reaching the scene will be to see to the injured and render him first aid and where necessary arrange for the immediate conveyance to the nearest doctor or hospital or in serious cases even to get the doctor to the scene.

Marks in the scene—Charts to be carried.

7. Having attended to the injured the investigating officer should next arrange a safe way round the scene for other traffic and see that essential marks on the roads such as wheel track and skid marks and other results of the accident such as broken glass etc. are not interfered with and that crowds are kept back. You must always remember that the evidence of such marks and materials is often crucial to the proving of your case and even otherwise will help you considerably in checking on the oral testimony of witnesses. For instance a driver involved in an accident tells you that he was barely 50 feet away from the pedestrian when the latter suddenly crossed the road but the beginning of the skid mark will show you that the distance was considerably greater than the alleged 50 feet. If this mark is interfered with or obliterated you have lost material evidence to refute the witness's story. We had an interesting case in Madras which occurred fairly recently wherein the existence of a long skid mark of over 180 feet proved that the driver had sufficient time in which to pull up and avoid an accident had he been going at reasonable speed. The skid mark not only established over-speeding but was used in evidence to show that the distance taken to stop the vehicle was such as would show that, had care been exercised and the vehicle driven at normal speed an accident could not have occurred. In this same case the investigating officers were able to establish the exact point of impact and were further able to establish corroboratively that the distance travelled by the pedestrian from pavement to point to point of impact would normally have been covered in such time as would be necessary for a car travelling at the excessive speed of 60 or 70 miles per hour to cover the distance that it had covered.

Photograph—Remove obstructing vehicle.

8. Coming to the next point the investigating officer should see that the vehicles involved in accidents are removed off the

road as quickly as possible but never before their actual position on the road has been carefully marked by chalk marks. If possible he should have them photographed and in taking these photographs he should see that these are taken from several angles so that the position of each vehicle with regard to certain fixed points in the road is clearly brought out. Having so fixed the position of each vehicle on the road, the investigating officer should then draw out a rough sketch of the scene indicating thereon the exact position of each vehicle and the wheel tracks and skid marks, if any, and fill in with greatest possible detail the measurements of all such marks and their position on the road with reference to two fixed points on the road. From this rough sketch should be prepared a proper detailed sketch noting down the distance and measurements carefully to go with your report.

Hit & Run.

9. Having completed the rough sketch the investigation officer should then start his enquiry. If it is a hit and run case he will immediately collect all available data of the registration number, description and type of vehicle and the number and description of its occupants and arrange to circulate such particulars as are obtained by the quickest means at his disposal in an effort to have the vehicle traced without giving the driver a chance to remove traces of the accident from his vehicle or to get away. A careful survey of the scene should then follow and every piece of material evidence such as broken glass, any other pieces broken off from the vehicle involved, flakes of paints etc. as all these will assist in a subsequent identification of the suspected vehicle as more often than not the description of the vehicle given to you will not be sufficient to establish its identity and even in these rare cases where a number is noted or remembered, there is a possibility of the witness having made a mistake. In a hit and run case in Madras a few months ago a witness on the road saw a

pedestrian knocked down by a car which drove away without stopping. He could only remember the numerals of the car's registration mark and the fact that the vehicle was a small black car with the red wheels. He described the driver of the vehicle as well dressed with coat and tie and grey haired and stout. In Madras City there are three registration marks. So there was a possibility if the car was a Madras registered one of three cars having the same numerals. Luckily it was a Madras registered car and the three possibles were looked into at once in the office records and one was eliminated as it was a lorry and the investigating officer immediately checked the other two cars and one of them was a small saloon (black) with red painted wheels and its off side front mudguard bore an almost circular smooth dent as if it had been caused by a violent impact with a soft object and its owner fitted the description given. The lesson here is *that* prompt action in eliminating and following up any piece of evidence is essential if it is to be successful. You must also locate your witness and drivers promptly and examine them without delay as it will only give the driver an opportunity to remove any incriminating evidence and to think out a plausible story. To assist you to this end always have a man with you who can be sent after the witness who 'has just gone away' or follow up any material clue. You must always remember that the prompt the enquiries the more likely you are to get at the truth and the easier for you therefore to assess and ascertain the real causes of the accident.

Avoid chance for cooking up.

10. The next point you should remember in your investigation is to see that you do not allow the drivers or other witnesses to mix and talk together. Don't give them an opportunity to get together and tell you pre-arranged story. Keep them apart and examine them promptly and not in the presence

of other witnesses. You must remember that in an accident a witness will be speaking often of impressions and will not be able to give a very detailed and circumstantial account and such being the case even where a witness wishes to be truthful he is likely to be easily influenced by what he hears other witnesses saying. It has often happened in our investigation that a passenger in a car involved in the accident even though he is truthful has been unconsciously influenced by what the driver of the vehicle says, the reason being not that he wishes to exculpate the driver but merely because he feels that the driver was in a better position to estimate, may be the speed or distance of which he himself had no very exact idea. You must also remember that witnesses themselves actually involved in accidents whether drivers or passengers, cannot always be relied on to speak the exact truth. It is, therefore, essential not only in accident investigation but in other investigations for the investigating officer to examine each witness separately and independently. Only then will he be able to get the various independent estimates from each witness and these will materially help him in arriving at the possible correct circumstances of the case.

Independent witness.

11. Apart from examining the actual passengers and drivers of vehicles the investigating officer must always look out for an independent eye witness not directly involved. Very often many witnesses to an accident are reluctant to give a statement to the investigating officer. They do not like to be involved in a case particularly when they feel either rightly or wrongly that they will be constantly troubled by questions and be taken to court often more than once before his testimony is taken. The investigating officer must do all he can to allay his fears and do all he can to persuade such witness.

12. The investigating officer would do well to remember to locate witnesses indirectly as direct approach might lead to a

rebuff or mere denial of his presence there and there is also the danger that witnesses directly questioned might unconsciously be led on to state facts which are not within their knowledge. He should be left to talk for himself and judiciously questioned so that you really get at what the witness has really seen and not what he has subsequently heard or surmised. Always remember to be polite and to lead your witness on. Patience always pays dividends, and to lose your temper or to heckle a witness even though he may be deliberately lying or attempting to mislead you will not get you any results. So always try to avoid antagonising your witnesses.

13. In your examination of witnesses you must try to get at positive rather than negative information. Always remember that facts come first; inferences and impressions later and only to the extent necessary and indignant or excited witnesses should be allowed to talk themselves out first and really examined only later when he has had time to cool off. Try to bring your witnesses round to give as exact a statement as they can.

14. During your investigation remember to ascertain what the driver did before the accident. Very often he might tell you something that might indirectly show you that he had slipped up or even been negligent. When he is talking about what had happened before the accident and not of the accident itself, he is generally less guarded and more willing to be talkative and you will be then able to gauge his state of mind or some temporary inattention which might account for his being taken by surprise at the time of the accident. Thus a witness so examined tells you that he was coming along with a business friend to go to an appointment and was discussing a deal that they intended putting through on reaching their destination. This is an indication that the driver was not wholly concentrating on his driving. Having led him on to the accident you can then get him to describe the actual accident and what he did to avoid it.

15. From the testimony of these witnesses and the disposition of material objects on the road the investigating officer should be able to fix the exact point of impact.

Visibility.

16. He should then make a note of the degree of visibility and weather conditions affecting such visibility such as rain, mist etc. He should also check by actual experiment the exact degree of obstruction to visibility by any other objects such as trees, projecting sun shades etc. and record all these observations carefully in his report. A note should also be made of the general condition of the road surface as also the type of road such as metalled or tarred etc.

17. He should also attempt to ascertain the speed of the vehicle from oral testimony of witnesses, the distance covered by the vehicle from the time they sighted each other to the point of impact, the extent and nature of damage to each vehicle and the evidence of the skid marks if any. He must remember that the evidence of the driver regarding the speed of his vehicle is likely to be unreliable and that the testimony of other eye witnesses is not likely to be accurate, as very few witnesses apart from the most experienced motorist is a fair judge of speed. Hence it is safer to place more reliance on such factors as distance covered by each vehicle and the length of the skid mark.

Physical condition of the vehicles - Motor Vehicle Inspector.

18. Having completed his examination of the witnesses the investigating officer should then examine the physical condition of the vehicle and make a careful note of visible damage noting the size, extent, type and exact position of such damages. The extent and nature of damage can often be an aid in testing the accuracy and truth of the oral testimony. He should try to secure the assistance of the Motor Vehicle Inspector as early as possible

and get his report also on the damage and the Motor Vehicle Inspector should be given a brief account of the facts disclosed by his investigation and should be examined as to how far the nature and extent of the damage supports these facts. The Motor Vehicle Inspector then should be asked to examine the running condition of the vehicle carefully particularly the brakes and steering to see if he can locate any defect that might have existed before the accident. The Motor Vehicle Inspector should be particularly asked if any defect noted by him arose as a result of the accident or was there before. We had an occasion once when the Motor Vehicle Inspector reported that the brakes were defective but as the vehicle including the brake parts were damaged as a result of the accident. the driver took the opportunity to state that the brakes were all right before the accident. The Motor Vehicle Inspector on further examination was able to state that the brakes were defective even prior to the accident as he found the master cylinder of the braking system was almost dry and indicated that the oil had flown out some considerable time before and had not drained out just then as a result of the accident as if the latter had been the case the walls of the master cylinder would have been wet and shown traces of fluid. Thus between the Motor Vehicles Inspectors' examination and the investigation of the investigating officer it should be possible to arrive at a fairly accurate reconstruction of the possible events leading to the accident. Your inference and conclusions from the evidence, his... from the technical stand point of running condition, nature of damage etc. should when put together give you adequate data to come to some definite conclusions.

19. Thus having investigated the accident along the above lines you should now be able to make your report which should contain information on the following points :

- (1) Names and address of parties involved.

- (2) Date and exact time of accident.
- (3) Exact point of accident.
- (4) The right distance as run in each direction from the point of impact.
- (5) Degree of visibility of physical obstruction or weather conditions affecting visibility.
- (6) Condition of road surface at the time and at the place of accident.
- (7) The fullest details of damage sustained by the vehicles.
- (8) Particulars of persons injured with exact note of the several injuries.
- (9) What each driver was doing prior to the accident.
- (10) What each driver did to avoid the accident.
- (11) Speed of the vehicle and skid marks or other marks on road caused by accident.
- (12) An accurate summary or when necessary a detailed record of each witness's statement including the drivers.
- (13) Braking ability of both vehicles.
- (14) Mental or other state of the driver.
- (15) Causes of accident as determined by the investigation.
- (16) Whether any one arrested.
- (17) Insurance particulars and particulars of other vehicle records carried including driving licence.

20. Having covered in broad outline the nature of the investigation to be carried out in such cases we will now touch very briefly on the method of recording plotting and studying accidents. An investigation has now served its essential purposes if the record of the investigating officer is just to be filed away somewhere. You will notice that Government have prescribed the form which has to be filled in by the investigating officer, in every

case of accident investigated by the Police. If your investigation has been thorough and accurate, you would have been able to assess correctly the causes that went to the making of it and you will, therefore, be able to fill up this form correctly and accurately. This form assists us in the preparation and study of statistics of accidents. The information it contains enables one to see what type of road user was responsible for the accident; what particular spot or area contributes the largest number of accidents; at what hours or periods accidents are heavy; what may be considered to be the prevalent cause for accidents etc. Where on country roads only few accidents occur this may not always be helpful. But even here the nature and frequency of accidents may lead you to pin point certain section of a road as having the greatest number of accidents. When you find this it is your job to look into this further and find out what there is in the road that has led to so many accidents and as often as not you will find that some road defect, a bad curve, obstructed vision or a bend in the road, has been the cause. You will then naturally have to report this to your superiors and get this remedied. In the City where accidents are heavy such a study is most essential and both statistics and charts are maintained and studied and though no doubt in the majority of cases some piece of thoughtless or reckless behaviour on the part of one or other road user has been found to be responsible for the accident, there have been many cases where other extraneous factors other than the human one have come into play and they have been remedied to the extent possible. The purpose of ascertaining the causes of accidents is to see what can be done to prevent similar accidents in future, as it is our direct responsibility to prevent accidents.

21. I give below very briefly some of the principal measures we had taken in the Madras City to prevent accidents as a result of such a study;

- (1) At important intersections with heavy traffic we have constructed roundabouts.
- (2) Where experience has shown that the present lay out of the roads or of an island is unsatisfactory, we have altered that lay out (Eldams Road junction island).
- (3) At danger points particularly intersections we have arranged for better illumination.
- (4) At all important intersections traffic signs have been erected and infringements of such cautions have been penalised.
- (5) In the narrow congested streets of George Town "One way" traffic has been introduced.
- (6) Unilateral parking of cars in the same area.
- (7) Overtaking at danger points like all bridges and on main roads with very heavy traffic has been prohibited.
- (8) Where necessary speed restrictions have been imposed the aim being primarily to make road travel safer and not to restrict it.
- (9) Drive against offending drivers of buses, lorries and taxis for offences of overspeeding by taking disciplinary action.
- (10) Control of Head light dazzle by covering the upper half of the glass. Of course this is possible in cities where streets are adequately lighted. In mufassal roads this might be a hindrance to safe driving. But even here you can always insist on a dipping arrangement and enforce its use every time a motor vehicle passes any other vehicle coming in the opposite direction - even a bullock cart as the dazzle

affects, the animal also and confuses it. You must have often seen a wild hare dazzled and confused by bright head lights as you travel on country roads in buses.

- (11) Prosecution of jay walkers.
- (12) Propaganda by means of a van moving on the road drawing attention of pedestrians, car drivers, cyclists and other road users to any mistakes they may be committing. Lectures to schools by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Traffic Department.
- (13) Mobile patrols during peak hours. This has been found a most effective check on rash or careless driving not only here but wherever it has been tried.

22. Further measures which are it is hoped to be introduced shortly are:

- (1) Providing reflector studs on the edges of all islands to make them stand out at night. This is particularly necessary as City street lights are switched off during parts of the night.
- (2) To make dangerous intersection where motor traffic is tempted to move it shall be safer by forcing motorists to slow down by roughening the road just before its approach. A careless motorist might not see or might deliberately ignore a sign board but a roughened road surface he cannot ignore.
- (3) Tightening up vehicle inspections and seeing that the standard of maintenance is kept up by bringing in defective vehicles found on the road for test.
- (4) A stricter driving test particularly for professional drivers and drivers of buses and lorries etc. and thereby effecting an improvement in the standard of driving.

- (5) Accidents, congestions and obstructions are all inter-linked and bad spots where road improvements are necessary will be taken up with the authorities concerned.
- (6) Lighting up of sign boards particularly "stop" and "No overtaking" and "One way" boards so that the excuse that they did not see them in the night cannot be offered.
- (7) Intensifying propaganda particularly in Schools and by way of posters, cinema slides and newspaper advertisement
- (8) Increase in police staff and patrol vehicles
- (9) Attempting to get the Government and Corporation to insist on compulsory provision of parking places by large commercial or other places of business and entertainments when they start afresh or on a new building programme
- (10) The more general use of the roundabout system
- (11) The more careful selection of bus stops
- (12) The provision of railings on roads with very heavy fast traffic restricting pedestrians from crossing anywhere and forcing them to use pedestrian crossings
- (13) Reviewing the Tram stops and getting them shifted where necessary.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

22. The traffic problem is one of increasing gravity and every city and large town is faced with a problem which is increasing in complexity and magnitude with every passing year.

Already Madras has on an average of 3,000 accidents a year or 8 a day. 4 persons are either killed or injured seriously or

slightly every day. Of course these figures pile into insignificance when compared to the staggering totals that reach us from America. That continent with 1 car for every 4 persons has the staggering record of 37500 people killed during one year (1950) and the number of persons injured ran into lakhs.

But this comparison ought not to make us complacent. We have to look forward to an increasingly heavier toll as year succeeds year, until now, enforcement of traffic laws has become a major part of police duty in protecting the public. Hitherto those in authority making disposition of men and equipment would detail them first of all to such work as crime investigation, preservation of Law & Order etc., but with the growing menace to the safety of the public on the road this attitude must change. The Traffic Problem cannot be any longer relegated to the background.

Only bold and vigorous action can solve the problem which soon will be facing every city in the country. To take the path of least resistance and to let things take their course or to delude ourselves that this problem can be solved by half-measures is only to invite trouble.

I would finally impress on all of you who are now shortly to leave this College and go out each to your several places to always bear in your own minds and impress as on many other minds as you can one sentence of the English Highway Code "Respect for the Code and for the spirit underlying it is so much a moral duty that its practice should become a habit and its breach a reproach". Thus may you be able to save some victims at least from paying the ultimate penalty for his own or for another's carelessness.